

were rapidly shoving aside the corner grocer, local banker, and independent drug store. Automobiles were complex and dangerous, manufactured by giant corporations with deep pockets to protect themselves. Banks had the most sophisticated accountants and lawyers to draft their loan agreements. Sellers of everyday products—soaps, produce, meats, appliances, clothing, cereals, and canned and frozen foods—packaged their products with the help of the shrewdest marketers and designers. The individual was outflanked at every position.

Sensing that mismatch, the Great Society produced a bevy of laws to level the playing field for consumers: auto and highway safety for the motorist; truth in packaging for the consumer; truth in lending for the homebuyer, small businessman and individual borrower; wholesome meat and wholesome poultry laws to enhance food safety. It created the Product Safety Commission to assure that toys and other products would be safe for users and the Flammable Fabrics Act to reduce the incendiary characteristics of clothing and blankets. To keep kids out of the medicine bottle we proposed the Child Safety Act.

The revolution in transportation led to the creation of the National Transportation Safety Board, renowned for its work in improving air safety, and the Department of Transportation.

In numbers of Americans helped, the Great Society exceeds in domestic impact even the New Deal of LBJ's idol, Franklin Roosevelt. but far more profound and enduring are the fundamental tenets of public responsibility it espoused, which influence and shape the nation's public policy and political dialogue to this day.

Until the New Deal, the federal government had been regarded as a regulatory power, protecting the public health and safety with the Food and Drug Administration and enforcing antitrust and commercial fraud laws to rein in concentrations of economic power. With the creation of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the other alphabet agencies, FDR took the government into deeper regulatory waters. He also put the feds into the business of cash payments: welfare benefits, railroad retirement, and Social Security.

Johnson converted the federal government into a far more energetic, proactive force for social justice—striking down discriminatory practices and offering a hand up with education, health care, and job training. These functions had formerly been the preserve of private charities and the states. Before the Johnson administration, for example, the federal government was not training a single worker. He vested the federal government with the responsibility to soften the sharp elbows of capitalism and give it a beating, human heart; to redistribute opportunity as well as wealth.

For the public safety, Johnson took on the National Rifle Association and drove through Congress the laws that closed the loophole of mail order guns, prohibited sales to minors, and ended the import of Saturday night specials. He tried unsuccessfully to convince Congress to pass a law requiring the licensing of every gun owner and the registration of every gun.

Spotting the "for sale" signs of political corruption going up in the nation's capital, Johnson proposed public financing of presidential campaigns, full disclosure of contributions and expenses by all federal candidates, limits on contributions, and eliminating lobbying loopholes. He convinced

Congress to provide for public financing of Presidential campaigns through the income-tax checkoff. But they ignored his 1967 warning: "More and more, men and women of limited means may refrain from running for public office. Private wealth increasingly becomes an artificial and unrealistic arbiter of qualifications, and the source of public leadership is thus severely narrowed. The necessity of acquiring substantial funds to finance campaigns diverts a candidate's attention from his public obligations and detracts from his energetic exposition of the issues."

#### FEAR OF THE L-WORD

Lyndon Johnson didn't talk the talk of legacy. He walked the walk. He lived the life. He didn't have much of a profile, but he did have the courage of his convictions, and the achievements of his Great Society were monumental.

Why then do Democratic politicians who battle to preserve Great Society programs ignore those achievements? For the same reason Bill Clinton came to the LBJ library on Johnson's birthday during the 1992 campaign and never spoke the name of Lyndon Johnson or recognized Ladybird Johnson, who was sitting on the stage from which he spoke.

The answer lies in their fear of being called "liberal" and in their opposition to the Vietnam War. In contemporary America politicians are paralyzed by fear of the label that comes with the heritage of Lyndon Johnson's Great Society. Democrats rest their hops of a return to Congressional power on promises to preserve and expand Great Society programs like Medicare and aid to education, but they tremble at the thought of linking those programs to the liberal Lyndon. The irony is that they seek to distance themselves from the president who once said that the difference between liberals and cannibals is that cannibals eat only their enemies.

Democratic officeholders also assign Johnson the role of stealth president because of the Vietnam War. Most contemporary observers put the war down as a monumental blunder. Only a handful—most of them Republicans—defend Vietnam as part of a half-century bipartisan commitment to contain communism with American blood and money. Seen in that context, Vietnam was a tragic losing battle in a long, winning war—a war that began with Truman's ordeal in Korea, the Marshall Plan, and the 1948 Berlin airlift, and ended with the collapse of communism at the end of the Reagan Administration.

Whatever anyone thinks about Vietnam and however much politicians shrink from the liberal label, it is time to recognize—as historians are beginning to do—the reality of the remarkable and enduring achievements of the Great Society programs. Without such programs as Head Start, higher-education loans and scholarships, Medicare, Medicaid, clear air and water, and civil rights, life would be nastier, more brutish, and shorter for millions of Americans.

#### TRIBUTE TO DR. BRADY JOSEPH JONES, SR.

#### HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 18, 1999

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to note with great

sadness the passing of Dr. Brady Joseph Jones Senior, one of the great community leaders of Dallas, Texas.

Dr. B.J. Jones was born in Longview, Texas on August 30, 1915. He graduated from Prairie View College in 1939, and he later earned his doctorate from Meharry Medical College in the area of Dentistry in 1953.

Out of dedication to delivering services to the low-income families, he chose to keep his practice in the heart of South Dallas. He cared for patients in this area with compassion and success. He was a pioneer dentist and a giant in our community.

During his career, he was a charter member of a group of Black Professional who introduced the idea of investment and saving throughout the Black Professional community. He advocated education, self-sufficiency, and responsibility.

Dr. Jones was a loving parent. He was the proud father of a dentist, a psychiatrist, and an educator, who is an art enthusiast with most of her studies being done at the J. Paul Getty Museum in Los Angeles, California.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. B.J. Jones inspired his children, his peers, the Black community and all who knew him.

With his passing, I have lost a dear friend, many members of our community have lost a mentor, and the citizens of Dallas have lost a great leader. He was truly an inspiration, and he will be missed. God bless him and his family. We commend him to you, dear Lord, in your eternal care.

#### HONORING DOUGLAS WAGNER MORAN

#### HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 18, 1999

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the birth of Douglas Wagner Moran. Douglas, the first child of Mary and Michael Moran of San Francisco, California, arrived on Friday, October 15th, 1999, at 7:45 a.m., weighing in at a healthy 7 pounds three ounces and an impressive 21½ inches. Mr. Speaker I request my colleagues in joining me in offering our heartiest congratulations to the Moran family and share their happiness in being new parents.

#### RECOGNITION OF THE 80TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH

#### HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 18, 1999

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize the 80th anniversary of the Second Baptist Church located in Romeo, Michigan. In late 1918 and early 1919, a group of devoted Christians began holding prayer meetings in their homes. In 1920, Katherine Board, Jennie (Green) Barton, George Green, Arthur Board, Katie Watkins, Virgil Watkins and Susan Armstrong met to discuss the idea of starting a

church of their own. Many people at that time were attending the local Methodist Church and decided to approach the village officials to request a location to hold their own services.

The church was first housed in the Town Bank Practice Hall, a small room above the Romeo Fire Department and Jail on Rawles Street. After a year of increased attendance and the choir becoming well recognized throughout the region, the members decided that they wanted a building of their own. The cornerstone was laid in 1932 and dedicated Second Baptist Church under Reverend Cannon. The structure stood for over 35 years as the center of the church community until the new structure was started in 1968.

Through the hard work of the church's members, and the leadership of its many devoted Pastors, the members have built a beacon of light in the Romeo community. The Second Baptist Church brings together every aspect of the village. Blacks and whites from various economic backgrounds come together to worship in the community of faith centered around The Second Baptist Church.

For the last eighty years, the Second Baptist Church has remained steadfast in its loyalty to the community and to its faith in God. Please join me in asking for God's blessing for another eighty years of service, support, and community for the members of this wonderful church.

#### TRENDS AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF COMMUNITY-BASED DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS FROM 1994 TO 1998

**HON. MELVIN L. WATT**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, October 18, 1999*

Mr. WATT of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I submit the document titled, "Trends and Achievements of Community-based Development Organizations from 1994 to 1998." For printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

#### COMMUNITY-BASED DEVELOPMENT—COMING OF AGE

THE 1999 NCCED CENSUS REPORT ON THE TRENDS AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF COMMUNITY-BASED DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

##### Executive Summary

Over the past ten years, the National Congress for Community Economic Development has conducted a series of four national census surveys to record the trends and achievements of community-based development organizations. This report, *Coming of Age—The Achievements of Community-based Development Organizations*, contains NCCED's most recent census findings from 1994 to 1998.

Commonly known as CDCs (community development corporations), these non-profit organizations share several common characteristics: they focus on win-win outcomes benefiting business and community; they are multi-disciplined; they are based on economic practices; and they are indigenous. They derive their leadership and governance from residents and other stakeholders in the communities they serve and can therefore uniquely assess local needs and tap into local resources.

The census of CDCs commissioned by NCCED—the national trade association for

the community-based development industry. The NCCED census report has become the definitive source of data on the characteristics and achievements of these organizations, which are found throughout urban and rural America.

Community-based development is not well-known—and is less understood. It is a movement borne of the poverty programs and policies of the sixties. Today, after three decades, it is an industry of considerable strength that is quietly transforming lives and communities across America. It is uniquely American force in the best traditions of the social and economic institutions observed by Alexis deTocqueville in early 19th century communities.

The achievements of CDCs are a story of remarkable success in the face of considerable uncertainty and challenge. The 1999 NCCED Census Report indicates that the industry of CDCs has grown by 64% to an estimated 3,600 organizations in the last four years alone. The productivity of the industry over its 30 years history is reflected in the following figures:

71 million square feet of commercial and industrial space developed;

\$1.9 million in loans outstanding (at the end of 1997) to 59,000 small and micro-businesses;

247,000 private sector jobs created; and 550,000 units of affordable rental and ownership housing built or renovated, nearly 40% of which has been completed in the last four years.

These figures account for the most measurable outputs of the community development industry. They represents, however, only a part of the picture. The rest of the picture is found in the expanding role of CDCs in the delivery of services in such areas as pre- and post-employment training and support, entrepreneurship, and transportation services. Important to this story of productivity is the fact that most of it has occurred during the 1990s. Community-based development is an industry of considerable strength that is quietly transforming lives and communities across America.

The coming of age of the CDC as an economic force is in response to community needs, profound changes in public policy, and an awakening in the corporate sector to the economic opportunities that CDC communities represent. These communities—both urban and rural—are more and more recognized as a labor source to fill a growing job market. They also represent an underserved market for the sale of goods and services. The forces that brought about the growth of community development represent challenges and opportunities for CDC communities. In many distressed communities, CDCs are at the center of initiatives that are the difference between being economically marginalized or being economically viable.

The convergence of public policy shifts and the forces of an economy in a period of unprecedented growth has created a set of conditions in which community-based development organizations are uniquely positioned to be agents of economic change and instruments of public policy. As the 1999 NCCED Census Report illustrates, CDCs are ideally positioned to bring together the economic interests and assets of communities, companies and city halls for the benefit of all.

The findings of the 1999 NCCED Census Report have significance for decision-makers in both the private and public sectors, and they demonstrate the credibility of NCCED as a value-added advisor to business. CDCs have established a track record as effective instruments in multiple areas:

Commercial and industrial real estate development. CDCs have produced an estimated 71,400,000 square feet of commercial and industrial facilities. In the latest four-year census period, CDCs provided nearly \$600 million in financing for commercial and industrial development. This record establishes CDCs as capable development partners of shopping centers, manufacturing facilities, distribution centers, business incubators, office centers, and community facilities.

Small and Micro-business lending. CDCs have emerged as "surrogate" commercial lenders for banks in underserved markets. CDCs and community development financial institutions (CDFIs) are often the only source of credit for micro-entrepreneurs and start-up businesses. CDCs and CDFIs enhance their lending services with technical assistance and support to their business borrowers, which has been central to their success as loan services and portfolio managers. Nationally, at the end of 1997, the estimated amount of CDC loans outstanding was \$1.9 billion of 59,000 businesses.

Business partners. CDCs are the key to facilitating business relationships, locating equity capital and real estate opportunities, and providing the technical assistance to forge partnerships between community and corporate interests.

Affordable housing production. CDC housing production is on the rise. Thirty percent of the assisted housing in the nation has been produced by CDCs. A total of 245,000 units of affordable housing were produced during the latest four-year census period.

Increasing home ownership. Of CDC housing production, 26 percent in urban areas and 53 percent in rural areas is for ownership by low and moderate income home buyers. Many CDCs have become home buyer counselors, and mortgage loan packagers and originators in partnership with banks and mortgage companies. This capacity is a valuable resource for achieving increased home ownership as a national and a local policy strategy for family asset building and neighborhood stabilization.

Workforce development. For the first time, the NCCED census indicates that CDCs are increasingly engaged in providing employment support and training to community residents. A growing number of CDCs are direct providers of job readiness training and job skill training, and such employment support services as child care and transportation to work. CDCs are natural partners in the welfare reform effort.

Neighborhood revitalization. CDCs have been working to revitalize distressed neighborhoods, often while municipal investment priorities have been focused on the downtowns of major cities. As municipal investment priorities shift attention to neighborhoods, CDCs are ready and able to act as brokers and partners with city halls and the business community.

Community building. The broad vision of CDCs is evident in the census results. Their community building activities are significantly on the rise and include child care, education programs, training, counseling, transportation, and health care services.

These findings reflect the extraordinary growth of the community-based development industry over the past decade. As the 1999 NCCED Census Report illustrates, CDCs have truly come of age in the 1990s. Tangible impact of their successes are visible in low-income urban and rural communities across the country. CDCs, with their comprehensive scope and indigenous origins, are uniquely